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CORRECTION

NASA CR 72479 NASA-CR-72497

ELECTRICAL CONTROL PACKAGE FOR BRAYTON POWER CONVERSION SYSTEM

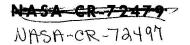
FINAL REPORT

By J. H. Shank - Project Manager

Contract NAS3-11784
Hayes International Corporation

January 1969

NASA CR-72479 is an erroneous number and should be NASA CR-72497. Please correct your copy of the report to reflect this change.





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Prepared For

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

Contract NAS3-11784

Jack H. Shank, Project Manager

HAYES INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION
Missile and Space Support Division

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JANUARY, 1969

CONTRACT NAS3-11784

NASA LEWIS RESEARCH CENTER
CLEVELAND, OHIO
JACK H. SHANK, PROJECT MANAGER
SPACE ELECTRIC POWER OFFICE

HAYES INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION
MISSILE AND SPACE SUPPORT DIVISION
204 OAKWOOD AVENUE, N. E.
HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA

ELECTRICAL CONTROL PACKAGE FOR THE BRAYTON POWER CONVERSION SYSTEM

HAYES INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION MISSILE AND SPACE SUPPORT DIVISION

SUMMARY

The NASA Lewis Research Center is currently engaged in a Brayton cycle space power technology program. The Brayton Power Conversion System (PCS) has applicability for solar, radioisotopes, and nuclear space power systems in the net output power range of 2.25 to 10.5 KWe at 1200 hertz. The Brayton PCS is designed to operate unattended in space for five (5) years.

The Brayton Rotating Unit (BRU) for the Brayton PCS is a constant speed single shaft unit. The 1200 hertz alternator section of the shaft is supported by gas bearings with a compressor overhung on one end of the single shaft and a turbine overhung on the other end. A mixture of gases is used as the working fluid to convert the heat energy input into electrical energy as the output of the alternator.

The Electrical Control Package contains the circuitry necessary to maintain the alternator output within finite limits of voltage and frequency and also functions as the power distribution center for the alternator output power. This circuitry consists of the alternator series field power supply, the voltage regulator for controlling the shunt field supply, the three channel speed control, which regulates the power dissipated by the Parasitic Load Resistor and four relays for controlling vehicle load, alternator field and gas bottle heater power.

The Electrical Control Package is designed for base mounting to a separate cold plate which receives heat by conduction from the Control Package and dissipates this heat into a liquid coolant flow.

INTRODUCTION

The Electrical Control Package described in this report was designed as a component of the Brayton Power Conversion System to be tested in the NASA Lewis Research Center's Space Power Facility at the Plum The electrical circuit design used was supplied by the Brook Station. Lewis Research Center, as were the electrical components, and is an outgrowth of the "bread-board" development testing of a rack mounted, air cooled unit presently in operation. Design requirements for the Electrical Control Package were detailed in Lewis Research Center specification C-356772, Rev. A. A circuit thermal analysis was performed in conjunction with the preliminary layout of the Control Package to assure that the methods of component installation utilized permitted the components to operate within their derating curves. Maximum advantage was taken of the allowable mounting area on the external Cold Plate to insure accessibility within the enclosure and to allow room for future component installation. It was felt that the flexibility gained by this approach at the expense of added weight and increased package size was justifiable in view of the intended development test use of the equipment. Low power testing of the completed Control Packages verified proper circuit operation.

CIRCUIT OPERATION

The Electrical Control Package contains the circuits necessary to maintain the alternator of the Brayton Rotating Unit within finite limits of voltage and frequency. It also functions as the power distribution center for the alternator output power.

The alternator field excitation current is supplied by the series field power supply, supplemented as required by the shunt field supply to maintain an alternator output voltage of 208 volts line to line, 120 volts line to neutral. The series field amplitude is directly proportional to the alternator output line current. The voltage regulator senses the output voltage of the alternator and controls the shunt field current flow in order to maintain the required output voltage.

Page 5

The constant speed of the Brayton Rotating Unit is controlled by the three speed control channels within the Electrical Control Package. As the net shaft input power from the turbine varies or as the demand for the useful vehicle load varies, the speed control maintains a constant alternator shaft speed by dissipating the excess generated power in an electrical parasitic load located external to the Electrical Control Package. Therefore, with a constant input power to the alternator, the output load on the alternator is maintained constant by varying the electrical amplitude of the parasitic load so that the sum of the useful vehicle load and the parasitic load is constant.

The following paragraphs describe in detail the operation of the series-field power supply, the voltage regulator, the speed control and the function of the four relays.

Series-Field Power Supply

The series-field power supply (reference schematic page 21), which consists basically of current transformers T50l through T503, a bridge rectifier, CR501 through CR506 and output capacitors C501 and C502, supplies excitation to the alternator for the purpose of maintaining system fault currents. The fault currents are maintained for a time sufficient for the protection logic to take positive corrective action. The minimum fault current capacity deemed necessary in the system is three per unit with a duration of five seconds. The series-field controller also reduces the load requirements on the voltage regulator by supplying a part of the alternator field ampere turns as needed by the system during normal loading. With rated (1 PU) load on the alternator, approximately 50 percent of the total ampere-turns is supplied by this controller. a three per-unit system fault, the series-field controller delivers 100 percent of the excitation requirements or approximately 375 watts. Output capacitors are provided in the controller to suppress voltage transients which may occur due to change in system load.

Voltage Regulator

The voltage regulator (reference schematic page 22) operates in a switching mode. The regulator fundamentally consists of a voltage-sensor, a voltage-reference, a comparator, an amplifier, an output power stage, and a field-current limiter. The regulator senses the alternator output such that the average of the three-phase-voltages is held constant.

The DC output voltage of the sensor together with its superimposed line ripple is compared with a reference to drive the amplification and power stages at a frequency of 3600 pulses per second. This synchronization of the regulator function to the line occurs in the comparator by virtue of the line ripple. While operating within the active control range, the power stage pulse width is proprotional to the error voltage. This regulator synchronization to the line improves both the voltage-modulation level of the alternator output and the response time of the system when compared to the same regulator not synchronized to the line. The operating mode of the regulator has a voltage gain of approximately 100. The current-limiter module limits the field current to an average of 5 amperes. Manual control of the regulator can be obtained from an external source. feature is provided in case an abnormal system operating mode should occur.

Speed Control

The speed control (reference schematics pages 23, 24 and 25) consists of a transistorized frequency sensor, a magnetic amplifier and phase controlled SCR power output stages. The speed-controller effectively functions in a linear control mode in which the parasitic power is a function of line frequency.

The sensing stage which basically consists of two R-C networks including transistor switches develops a DC output current of sufficient mangitude to drive the first stage of magnetic amplification. The effect of the transistor switching is to modulate the energy level existing in each of the two networks. The sensor output current which is a function of transistor saturation time and therefore line frequency is proportional to the deviation of the frequency from a given set point.

Two stages of amplification are utilized in the speed-controller. Each stage consists of two full-wave magnetic-amplifiers in which the outputs are added differentially. The conduction angle of each amplifier with zero control is set to approximately 90 degrees by the use of leakage-reset control. This control mode tends to linearize the control characteristic and to reduce the effect of changes in ambient temperature. Gain adjustment is accomplished by controlling the feedback on the second stage.

The type of phase control (firing circuit) utilized in the output stage allows the gate-power dissipated in the SCR's to be minimized. The gate signal for all practical purposes goes to zero at the instant of SCR saturation. The controlling element in the firing circuit is a saturable reactor. The frequency-control range of each of the three controllers is shifted such that one controller is fully conducting prior to the turn-on of the succeeding controller. The parasitic power capability of each controller when fully conducting is approximately 0.6 per unit or 1.8 per unit with three controllers. Manual control of the speed-controller can be obtained from an external source. This feature is provided in case an abnormal system operating mode should occur.

Relays

The arrangement of the four relays in the control circuit is shown in the Electrical Control Package schematic, page 21 K50l is a double pole, double throw, 28 volt DC relay which removes the shuntfield regulator from the shunt field and places a fixed field on the shunt field of the alternator. This fixed field is used as an emergency field if a failure occurs in the shunt field regulator and to place a field on the alternator during shut-down. K502 is a double pole, double throw, 28 volt DC relay which is being used as a single pole, single throw relay to supply field flashing to the alternator shunt field. K502 enables removal of the power to the shunt field during cooldown, following system shut-K503 is a three pole, single throw, 1200 hertz, 208 volt relay called the vehicle load breaker. When K503 is closed, 1200 hertz power K504 is a two pole, single throw, 56 volt DC is available to the vehicle. relay which is used to supply power to a gas bottle heater during the pre-start procedures.

DESIGN

The final configuration of the Electrical Control Package is shown on Hayes International Corporation drawing no 68-00002, sheets 1 and 2, pages 33 and 34. Photographs, pages 35 through 41, show the external and internal views of the completed unit.

The layout of the enclosure was designed to permit ease of accessibility to all components, to allow clear areas for future component installation with minimum rework and at the same time to provide adequate heat transfer paths from the components to the external cold plate. As a result of this effort, the three fuse blocks are the only components which require removal to allow access to other components or the Control Package installation hardware.

The enclosure is of welded contruction using 6061-T6 aluminum alloy sheet. The base dimensions are $27 \frac{1}{2}$ " x $27 \frac{1}{2}$ " and the overall height is 81/2". The enclosure is designed for base mounting to an external cold plate which dissipates the heat generated by the components within the enclosure to a liquid coolant. Tapped holes are provided in the cold plate on 2 inch centers for use in attaching the enclosure to the cold plate. Matched holes have been provided in the base of the enclosure (105 places) at each accessible location to provide the maximum amount of heat transfer area and to provide flexibility in making modifications within the enclosure without requiring an additional match drilling operation. Installation of the enclosure to the cold plate is accomplished utilizing 1/4-28UNF bolts torqued to 85 in-lbs. The base of the enclosure contacting the cold plate has been machined flat within .005 inch TIR within any 10 inch span and . 002 inch TIR within any 4 inch span and has a surface finish of 32 microinches. Heat transfer surfaces are protected from corrosion by an alodine treatment. External surfaces, other than the base have been painted per MIL-STD-171.

Electrical connections to the package are provided by two terminal boards and four connectors. Terminal Board No. 1 provides 27 through-studs, 8 each 1/4-28 and 19 each #10-32, for terminating leads for the Brayton Rotating Unit, the vehicle loads and the DC power supply. Terminal Board #2 provides 11 each #10-32 studs for outputs to the Parasitic Load Resistors. Connector J-1 provides leads for the activation coils and indicators for Relays K501 through K504; connector J-2 provides leads for internal current

and voltage measurements; connector J-3 contains the chassis ground, the DC common, the speed control override, the voltage regulator inhibit, and the base temperature measurement circuits; the development temperature leads are contained in connector J-4. Access to the nine potentiometers (2 in each channel of the speed control and 3 in the voltage regulator circuit) are provided in the Package cover by removable button plugs. The cover provides protection against mechanical damage and contamination only and is not a hermetic seal.

Internally, the components have been grouped on a functional, subcircuit basis to ease circuit traceability and optimize wire routing. The allowable base dimensions of the enclosure permitted the mounting of most of the major power dissipating components either directly to the base or on minimum size brackets welded directly to the base. As a result of this "horizontal" arrangement of the package, most components are accessible for trouble-shooting or replacement without removing other components. The exceptions are the Silicon Controlled Rectifiers under the three fuse blocks. In addition, this arrangement minimizes the thermal resistance to sink from each component by reducing the heat path length.

Thirteen printed circuit boards are utilized in the packaging of the circuitry; three in each channel of the speed control and four in the voltage regulatorexciter section. To provide a conduction heat path to the base of the enclosure, an aluminum bracket has been added to each printed circuit assembly. This bracket is installed between the circuit components and the circuit boards. Holes through the bracket match the component terminal lead holes in the printed circuit board. Terminals leads are insulated by PVC tubing. A positive heat path from the components to the bracket is supplied by the epoxy and conformal coating used to stabilize and protect the components per KSC-SPEC-E-0001. The circuit board is attached to the bracket by four screws, one in each corner of the boards. The assembly is mounted to the base of the enclosure by two #8-32 screws through slotted holes in the mounting flange of the bracket into tapped holes in the base. The connectors for the printed circuit assemblies are mounted on the walls of the enclosure. This method of printed circuit assembly provides a unit that is easily removable, permits replacement of components and provides a good heat path from the components to the base of the enclosure. Printed circuit assembly drawings of seven of the assemblies are included on pages 26 through 32. The assemblies for speed control channels B and C are identical to the assemblies shown for Channel A.

The installation methods used for the remainder of the circuit components are shown in the photographs and on assembly drawing 68-00002. Wiring used within the Package meets the requirements of MIL-W-16878 for wire

sizes #16AWG and above and MIL-W-5086 for #12AWG and below. Soldering quality requirements were specified by NASA Quality Publication NPC 200-4. Power is distributed from the main power leads by stud type terminal boards while solder type terminal boards are used as wiring interconnect terminals for the saturable reactors, potentiometers, transformers and firing circuit resistors. These terminal boards also provide mounting locations for fixed value resistors which will be used to replace the potentiometers once required resistance values are obtained.

Circuit access points for the insertion of test equipment to evaluate certain circuit parameters have been provided. These measurements and the terminal points provided are listed in table 1, page 17.

INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE

The following steps are involved in the installation of the Electrical Control Package to the cold plate:

- 1. Remove Control Package cover.
- 2. Remove two installation screws from each of three fuse blocks.
- 3. Position Control Package on the Cold Plate and install 105 each 1/4-28UNF bolts, with washers, thru the base of the Control Package into tapped holes in the Cold Plate. Shift fuse blocks to gain access to sixteen (16) bolt locations. Apply 85 inch-lbs. of torque to the bolts.
- 4. Reinstall fuse block mounting screws.
- 5. Reinstall cover.

The following information is intended as preventive maintenance and inspection check points to be used during test "down time" and for removal and reinstallation of components.

1. The following torque values apply for the stud mounted diodes, transistors and SCRS.

#10-32 stud size - 10 inch-lbs. 1/4-28 stud size - 20 inch-lbs.

2. Nuts on the relay terminals should be torqued to the following values:

Relays K501 and K502 60 in - oz. Relays K503 and K504 15 in - lbs.

- 3. After installing contacts in the printed circuit connectors, verify that proper contact exists between the connector tynes and the printed circuit. Careless installation of these contacts may spread the tynes so that no continuity exists between the printed circuit and the tynes.
- 4. Inspect components, printed circuit boards and wiring insulation for evidence of excessive heating.
- 5. When connectors J-1 thru J-4 are not in use, protective caps should be installed Verify that connector pins are not damaged.
- 6. Inspect stud type terminal boards to insure that all connectors are tight.
- 7. If solder type terminal boards are removed and reinstalled, ensure that mylar film insulator is installed between the terminal board and the enclosure mounting surface.

THERMAL ANALYSIS SUMMARY

A circuit thermal analysis was performed as a part of the detail design effort to assure that the components were operating within the limits of their derating curves. In performing this analysis, the power dissipated by each resistive component was computed using waveform and voltage data supplied by Lewis Research Center. Component operating temperatures were then determined by calculating the differential temperature required to transfer this heat from the component through its mounting brackets to the base of the enclosure and thence to the cold plate.

To simplify calculations, the base of the enclosure was assumed to operate at a uniform Δt above the cold plate maximum temperature. This Δt was computed as that required to distribute 50 watts through the required base area and transfer this heat across the enclosure base-cold plate interface, based upon a contact conductance of 100 BTU/hr-ft²- 0 F and a maximum heat transfer rate of 10 watts per fastener (2.5 watts/in²). The value of power dissipation used (50 watts) was applied to the enclosure base at the interface of the mounting bracket for Q404, Q405 and Q407. This Δt was calculated to be 4 0 C. Thus, for a cold plate maximum temperature of 65.6 0 C (150 0 F) the base of the enclosure was assumed to be at a uniform temperature of 69.6 0 C.

The operating temperature of those components installed directly on the base of the enclosure was determined based on the contact thermal resistance of their interface area only. A value of .8°C-in 2/watt was used for this contact resistance (Reference NAVSHIPS, Document 900.192, page 10, for low contact pressure and 125 rms surface finish.)

The stud mounted diodes, transistors and SCR's are insulated from their mounting plates by a .03l thick beryllium oxide washer under the case and a .005 thick mica washer under the nut. With this arrangement, a thermal resistance from case to mounting bracket of loC/watt was assumed.

The operating temperature of the printed circuit board mounted components was determined in the following manner. The power dissipated in the form of heat of all components on the board was applied to the edge of the mounting bracket opposite the base of the enclosure. The Δ t required to transfer this heat through the bracket and across the bracket to base interface was then calculated. The sink temperature for each component

was then taken to be the enclosure base temperature plus this \triangle t. The heat path from the component to the bracket is through the epoxy used to bond the components to the bracket. The path area is equal to the projected area of the component and the path length was assumed to be .35 times the component radius for tubular components and .032 inches for the transistors. The thermal conductivity values used for the epoxy was .0048 watts-in. $\frac{OC-in^2}{C}$

Results of this analysis indicated that all components would operate within their rated power at the cold plate design point temperature of 100°F. However, at the cold plate maximum operating temperature of 150°F, resistors R115, R215 and R315, mounted on the magnetic amplifier #2 circuit board in each of the speed control channels, exceeded their rated power by 25%. Each of these 100 ohm resistors was replaced by 2 each 200 ohm resistors connected in parallel, reducing power dissipated by each resistor so that operation within the derating curve was obtained. Resistors R114, R214 and R314 were treated in the same manner to maintain circuit balance.

Table 2, pages 18 and 19, summarizes component power dissipations, \triangle t with respect to the Cold Plate and the ratio of actual versus maximum permissible power dissipation as determined from the component derating curves. Table 3, page 20, lists the location of the iron-constantan thermocouples installed and their connector terminations.

TESTING

Prior to performing the low power excitation tests, the Control Package were subjected to a continuity test to assure that all wiring was properly terminated and that all stud-mounted diodes and transistors were electrically isolated from the enclosure. The four relays were also cycled to insure proper operation of the activation coils and indicator circuits.

The objective of the low power test of the voltage regulator circuit was to demonstrate the ability of this circuit to control the shunt field current flow. Because a variable frequency AC power supply with the required power output was not available, separate DC supplies were used to simulate the output of shunt field supply bridge retifier CR401, and the voltage sensing bridge rectifier. A 30 ohm, 100 watt resistor, a 12 VDC lamp and a multimeter were placed in series across the Control Package output terminals to the alternator field to supply shunt field

circuit loading and load current measurement capability. The output voltage of power supply #1, representing the output of bridge rectifier CR401, was set at 35 VDC and potentiometer R424 adjusted to give a 15 VDC output from the voltage reference circuit, as indicated by multimeter #1. Since there was no output at this time from the voltage sensing circuit (power supply #2), transistor Q405 was in the conduction mode permitting a shunt field current flow of 1.5 amps through the The output voltage from power supply #2, representing the alternator voltage sensing circuit output, was then increased until shunt field current flow cut-off was reached. Shunt field cut-off occurred at an output voltage of 28 VDC from power supply #2. The ability of potentiometer R403 to control this cut-off point was then verified by changing the potentiometer setting and observing the shunt field output.

The ability of the speed control circuit to regulate the power diverted to the external parasitic load was verified by the low power testing of the three speed control channels. The variable frequency power supply used was rated at 100 VA output, requiring that the three sections of each speed control channel be tested independently. The following procedure was used to test channel A of the speed control. Channels B and C were tested in a similar manner.

To supply the load for the ØA section of channel A, a 25 watt incadescent lamp was connected to the ØA firing circuit output terminal on TB2. An oscilloscope was connected in parallel with this load to observe the conduction behavior of the SCR's. The power supply was then connected to the ØA firing circuit, and the power supply frequency adjusted to 1200 The gain control potentiometer for channel A, R119, was adjusted for maximum gain and the output voltage from the power supply was slowly increased to 120 VAC. The frequency control potentiometer for Channel A, R104, was adjusted until SCR conduction was initiated as indicated on the oscilloscope. The power supply frequency was then increased until the maximum conduction angle of the SCR's was reached. This frequency was noted and the power supply output voltage reduced The load was then removed from the \(\Delta A \) firing circuit output terminals and placed across the \(\textit{\textit{B}} \) output terminals. Since the power for operation of the frequency detector and amplifier circuits is taken from the $\emptyset A$ input for Channel A, the power supply output was connected to both $\emptyset A$ and $\emptyset B$ firing circuits. The above procedure was repeated to verify the operation of the \(\Delta \)B firing circuit. To test the ØC firing circuit, the load was removed from \(\Delta \) B and placed across the \(\Delta \) C firing circuit outputs. The \(\text{\text{\$B}} \) power lead to the power supply was replaced with the \emptyset C firing circuit lead and the test procedure was repeated.

With maximum gain settings for the magnetic amplifier circuit and the frequency control set to initiate SCR conduction at 1200 hertz, the frequency at which maximum conduction was reached in each section of the three speed control channels varied from 1208 to 1213 hertz. The load current drawn at maximum conduction during these low power tests was approximately 1.5 amps.

TABLE I

CIRCUIT TEST POINTS

MEASUREMENT	TERMI	NALS
Output, Voltage rectifier C40l	C405 (+)	C405 (-)
Output, Reference Voltage Circuit, VRE	TB7-18	C405 (-)
Output, Voltage Sensing Circuit rectifier, VRE	TB7-1	TB7-2
$V_{\mathrm{Bl},\ \mathrm{Q40l}}$	TB7-2	TB7-9
Voltage Across SCR firing circuit resistors	Resistor mo terminals on TB4 and TB	TB3,
Frequency detector output, Speed Control Channel A Channel B Channel C	TP3 TP7 TP11	TP4 TP8 TPl2
Output Current Magnetic Amplifier #l Channel A Channel B Channel C	TP5	TP2 ire #281A20) TP6 ire #282A20) TP10
	(Remove Wi	ire #283A20)

TABLE II

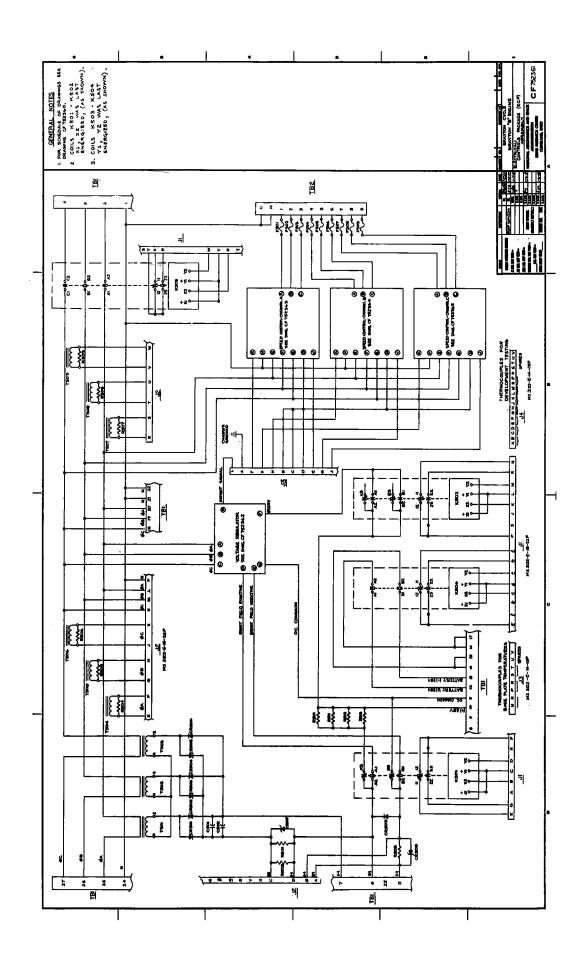
			W
	POWER	Δt TO	% RATED POWER
COLEDONALIA	DISSIPATED	COLD PLATE	
COMPONENT	(WATTS)	(oC)	COLD PLATE TEMPERATURE
R101, R201, R301	. 095	29	30%
R102, R202, R302	. 87	84	42 %
R103, R203, R303	. 66	69	29 %
R105, R205, R305	. 095	30	30%
R106, R206, R306	. 67	86	33 %
Q101, 201, 301	. 004	21	. 3%
Q102, 202, 302	. 004	21	. 3%
Q103, 203, 303	. 004	21	. 3 %
Q104, 204, 304	. 004	21	. 3%
CR102, 202, 302	. 016	23	3 %
CR105, 205, 305	. 016	23	3 %
R107, R207, R307	. 009	10	8%
R108, R208, R308	. 45	42	20%
R109, R209, R309	. 004	10	4%
R110, R210, R310	. 005	10	1.2%
RIII, R211, R311	.27	30	10%
R116, R216, R316	. 009	10	7%
CR106, 206, 306	.1	39	29 %
CR107, 207, 307	.1	39	29%
CR108, 208, 308	.1	39	29%
CR109, 209, 309	.1	39	29 %
R112, R212, R312	. 001	20	
Rl13, R213, R313	. 016	20	13%
R114, R214, R314	. 001	19	
R114A, R214A, R314A	. 001	19	
R115, R215, R315	. 75	75	34%
R115A, R215A, R315A	. 75	74	34%
R117, R217, R317	. 08	27	$\mathbf{22\%}$
R118, R218, R318	. 02	21	6 %
CRIIO, thru CR315	.1	49	30%
R401	. 09	16	45%
R402	. 12	19	60%
R404	. 06	13	30%
CR403	.1	37	29%
CR404	.1	37	29%
CR405	.1	37	29%

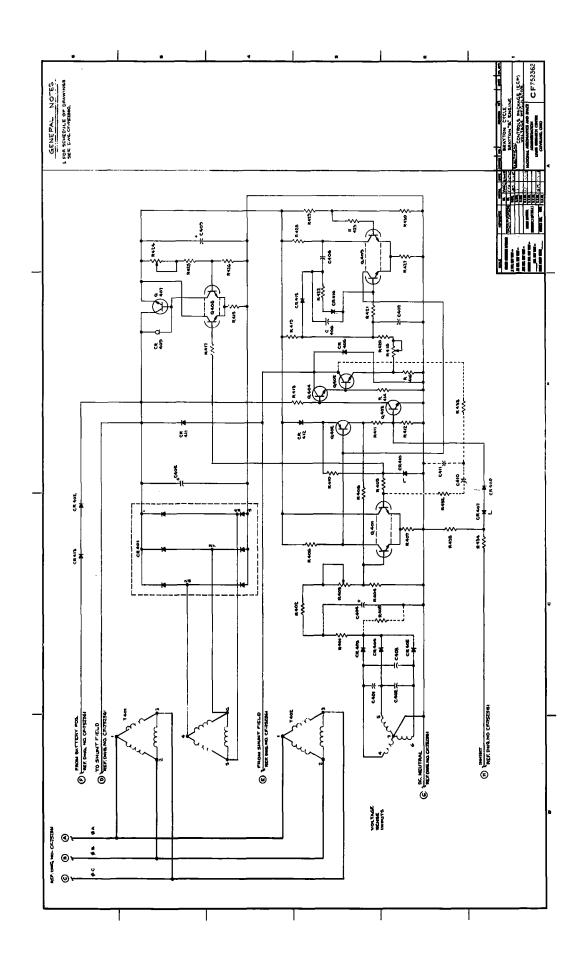
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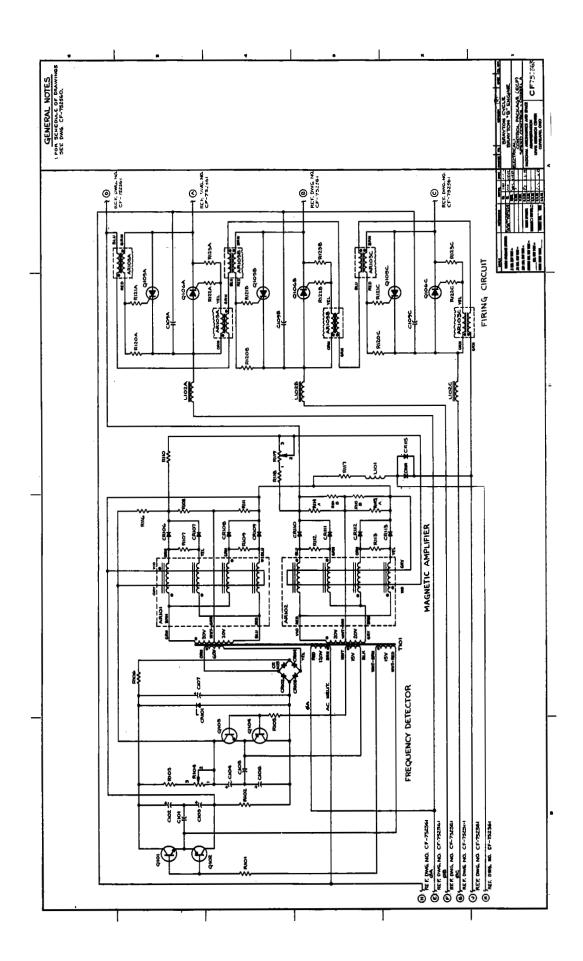
			(Continued)
	POWER	t TO	% RATED POWER
	DISSIPATED	COLD PLATE	DISSIPATED AT MAXIMUM
COMPONENT	(WATTS)	(°C)	COLD PLATE TEMPERATURE
R408	. 125	18	30%
R410	. 063	16	28%
R411	. 112	17	$\mathbf{29\%}$
R414	. 020	10	10%
Q401	. 008	7	
Ř415	.04	11	17%
R417	. 001	6	
R425	. 031	8	20 %
R426	. 032	8	20 %
Q408			
CR409	. 087	22	15%
R419	. 055	17	22 %
R420	. 017	12	6%
R427	. 018	10	12%
R428	. 018	10	12%
R429	. 045	16	18%
R430	. 030	14	12%
CR413	3.5	14	23%
CR402	3.5	14	23%
CR506	1.67	25	
Q105 thru	9	29.3	65%
Q306C		(∆t Ju	ınct)
Q405	15.3	50	30 %
CR507	12	39	33%
R510 thru R513	15.2	15	
R416	2.4	8	37%
T101, 201, 301	. 75	5	
Ll02A thru L302C	1.5	5	
AR101, 201, 301	.25	10	
AR102, 202, 302	. 75	19	
AR103A thru 303C	. 75	8	

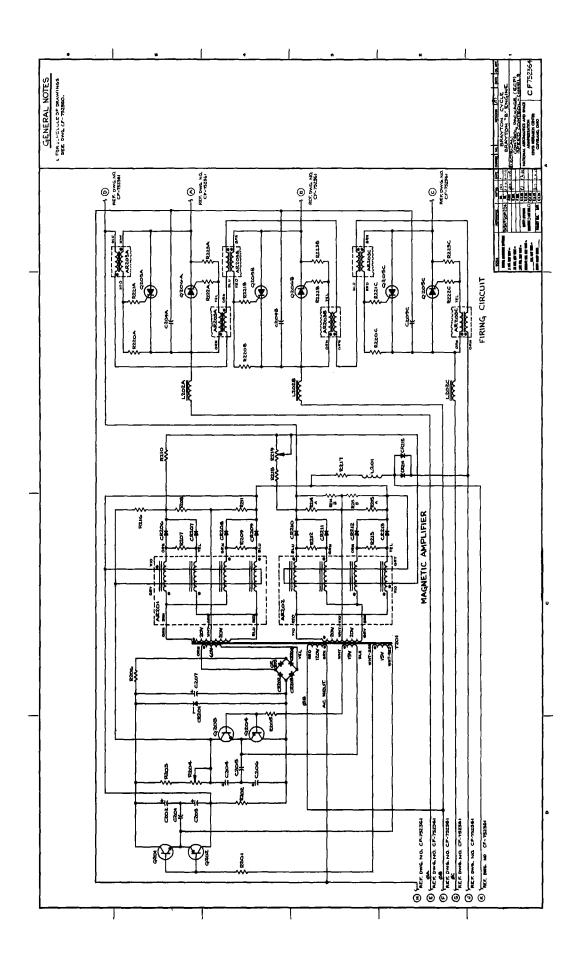
TABLE III
THERMOCOUPLE INSTALLATION

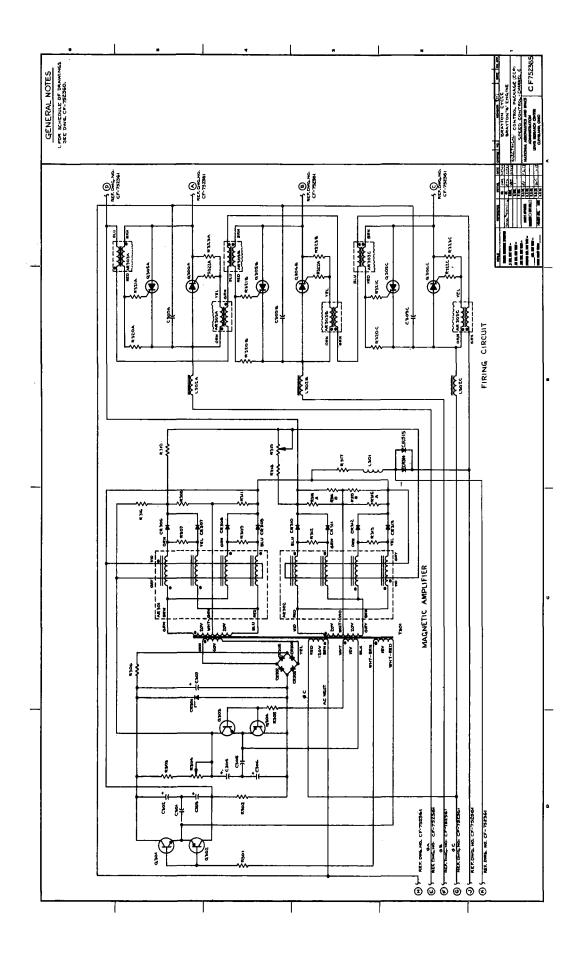
THERMOCOUPLE LOCATION	CONNECTOR TERMINATIONS	
Base Measurement #1 (Near Q105B and Q106B)	IRON Constantan	J3-M J3-N
Base Measurement #2 (Near R510, R511)	IRON Constantan	J3-P J3-R
Base Measurement #3 (Near Q404, Q405)	IRON Constantan	J3-S J3-T
Case Q105A	IRON Constantan	J4-A J4-B
Case CR506	IRON Constantan	J4-C J4-D
Case Cl09A	IRON Constantan	J4-E J4-F
Case Q405	IRON Constantan	J-4G J4-H
Case K503	IRON Constantan	J4-J J4-K
Outer Covering, AR103A	IRON Constantan	J4-L J4-M

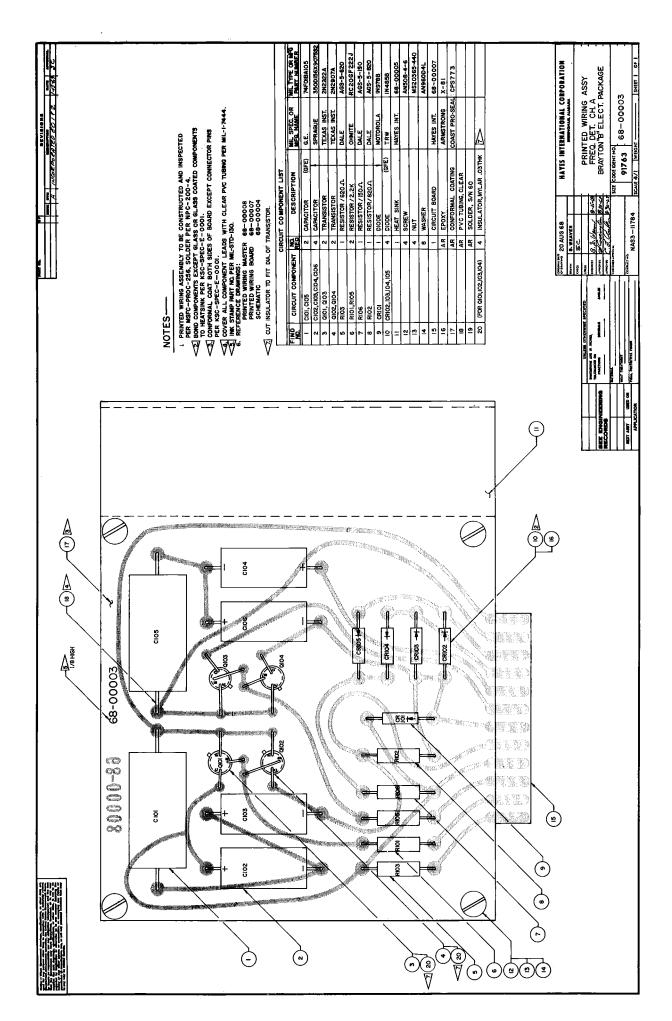


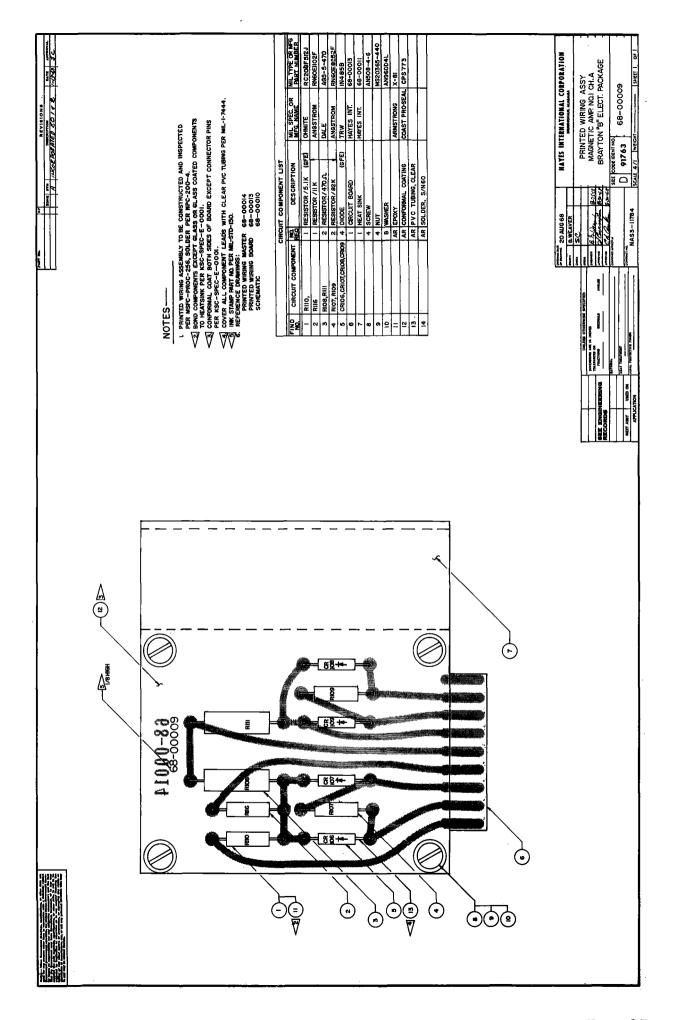


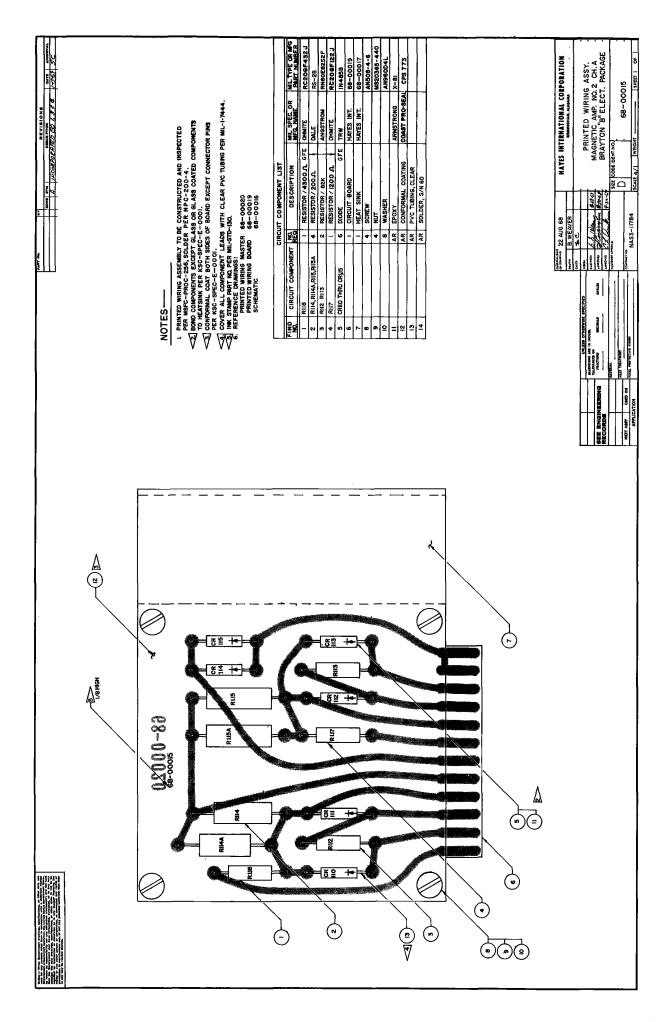


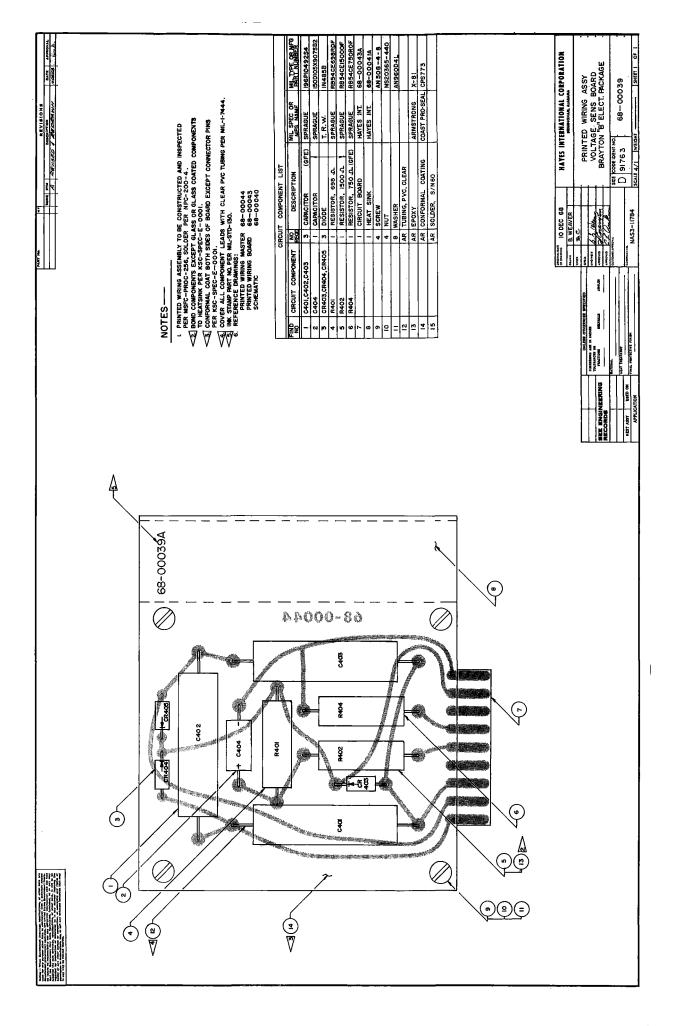


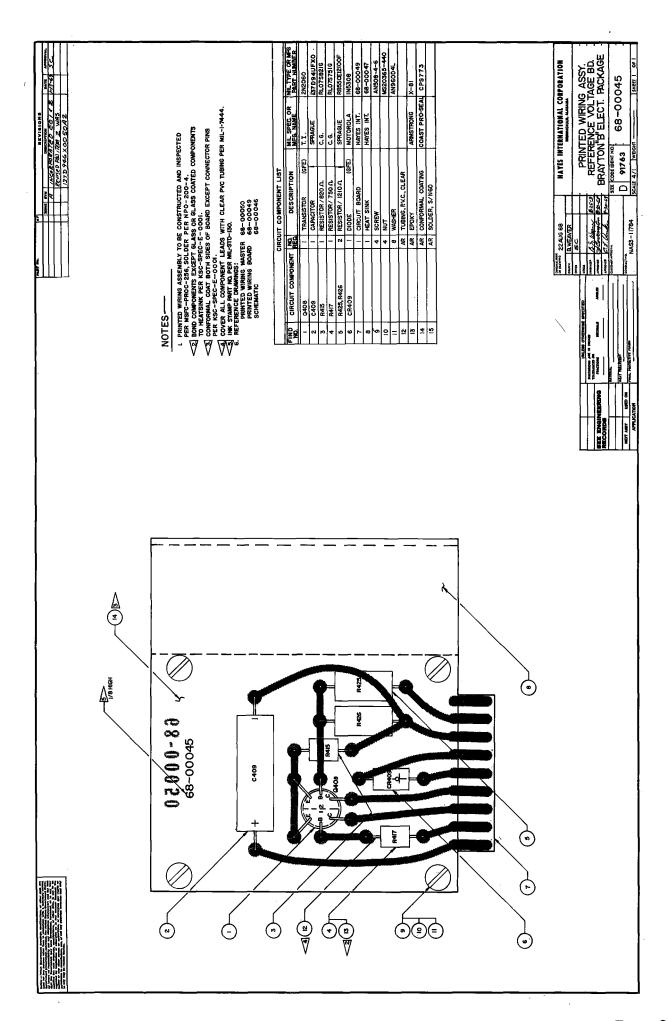


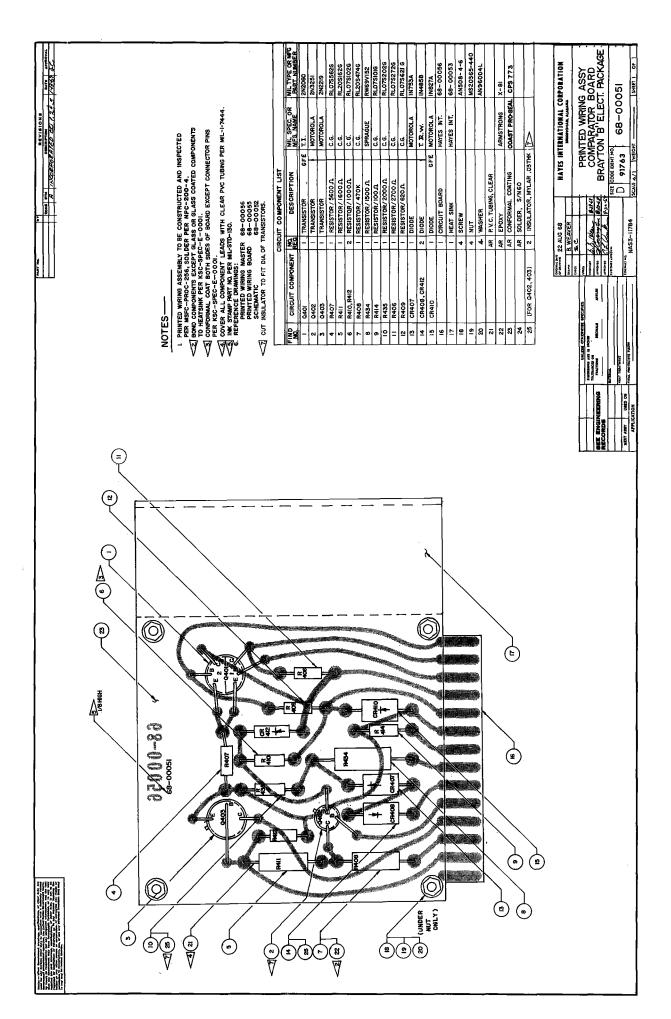


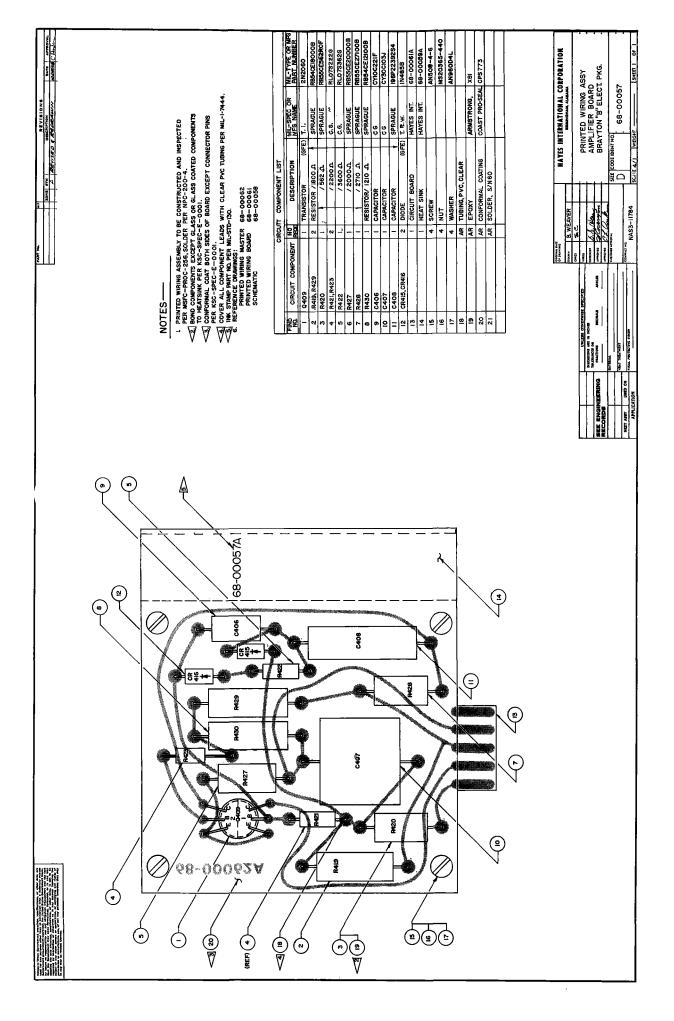


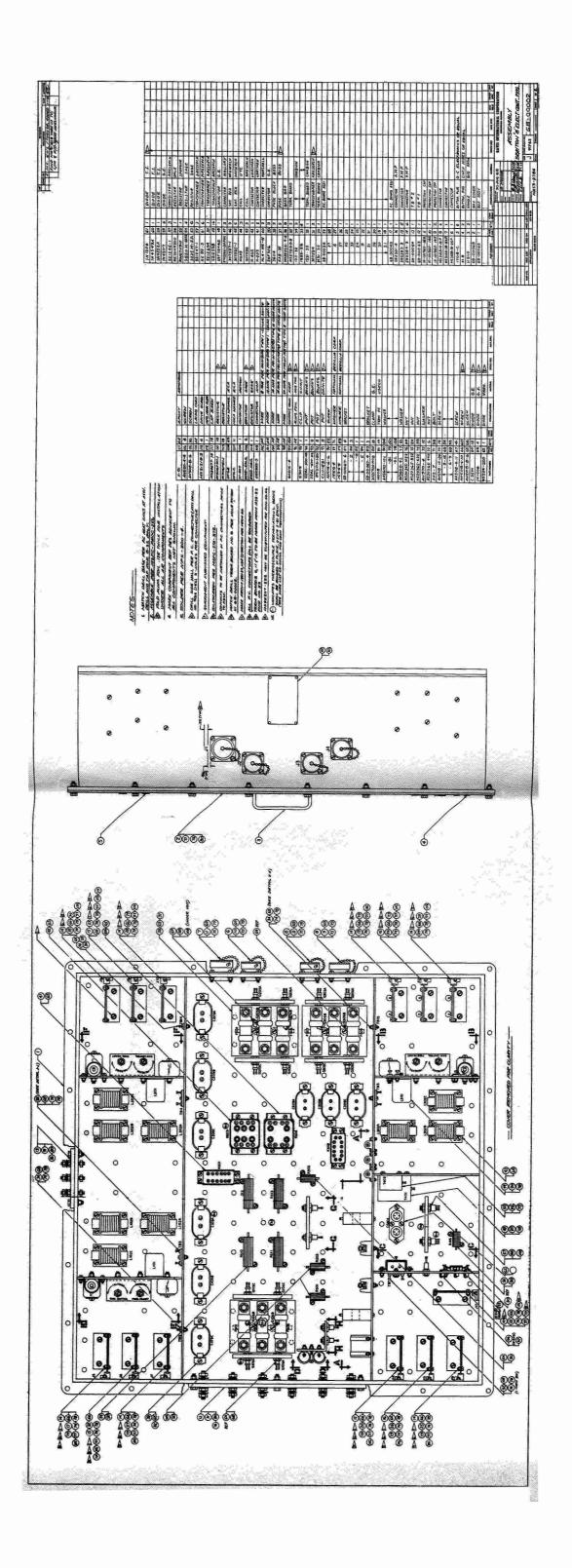


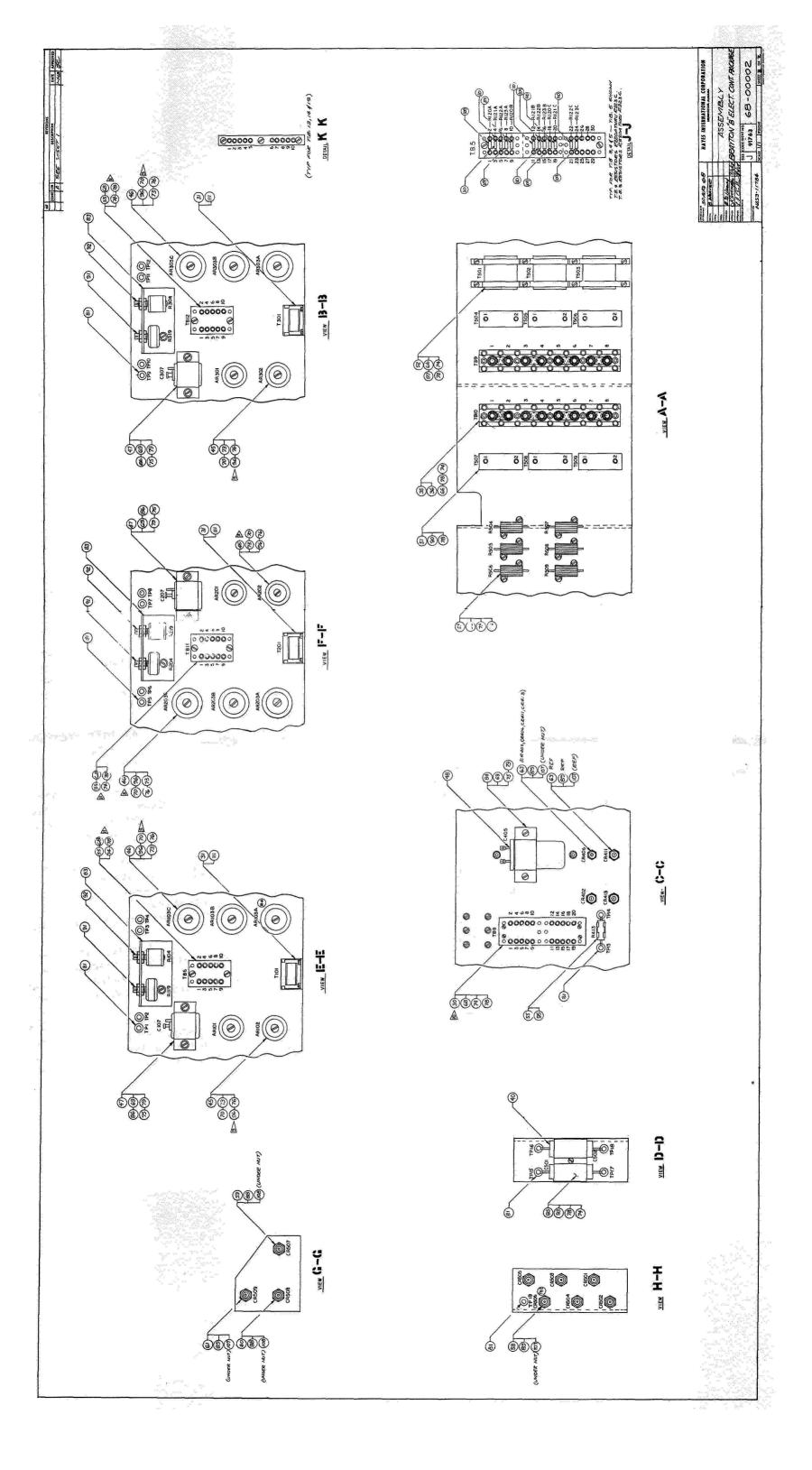


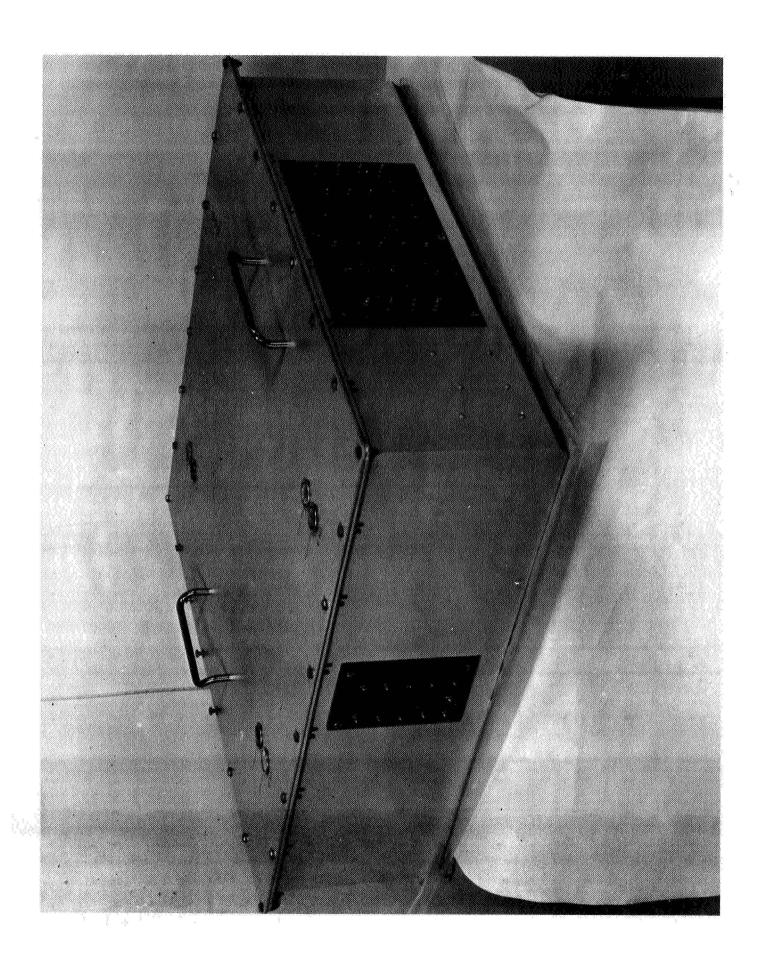


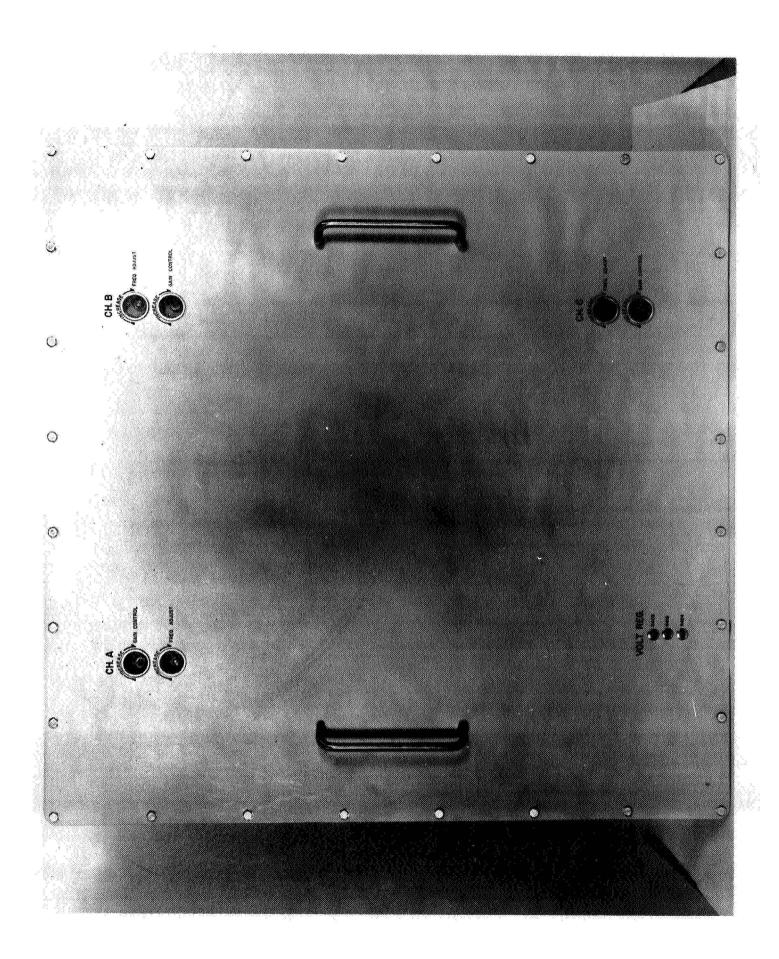


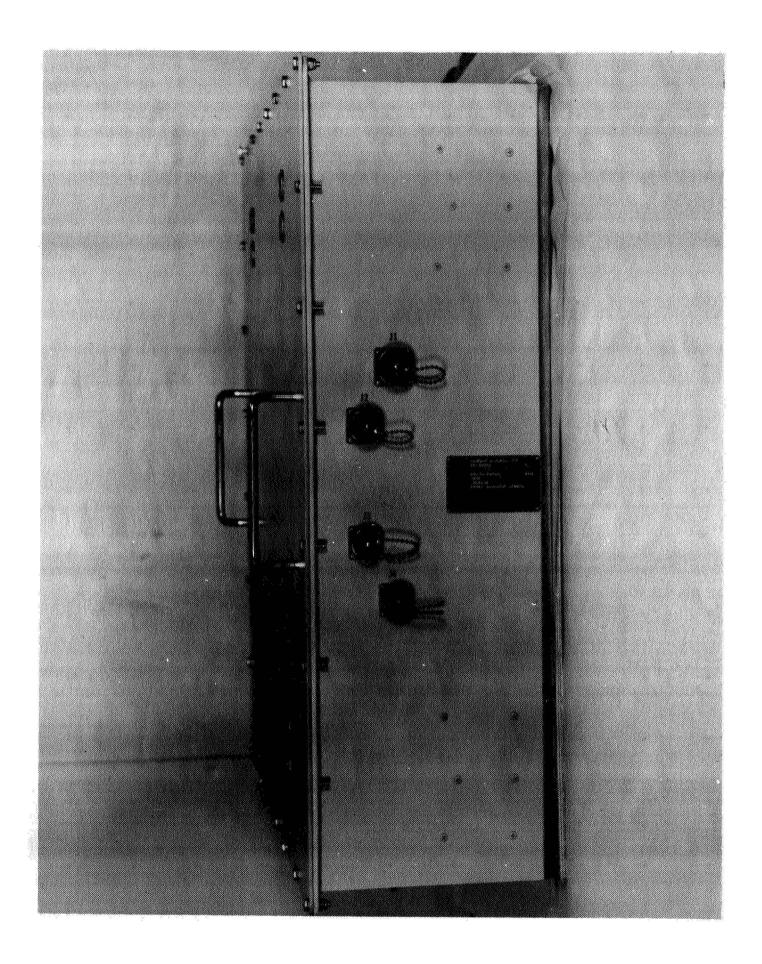


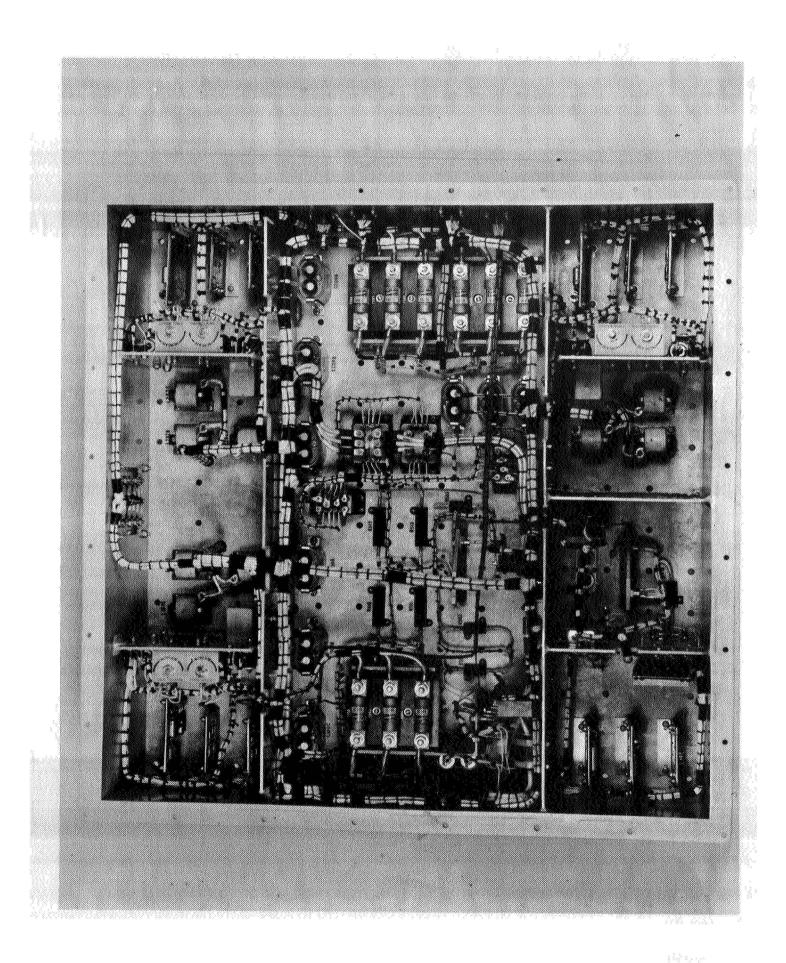


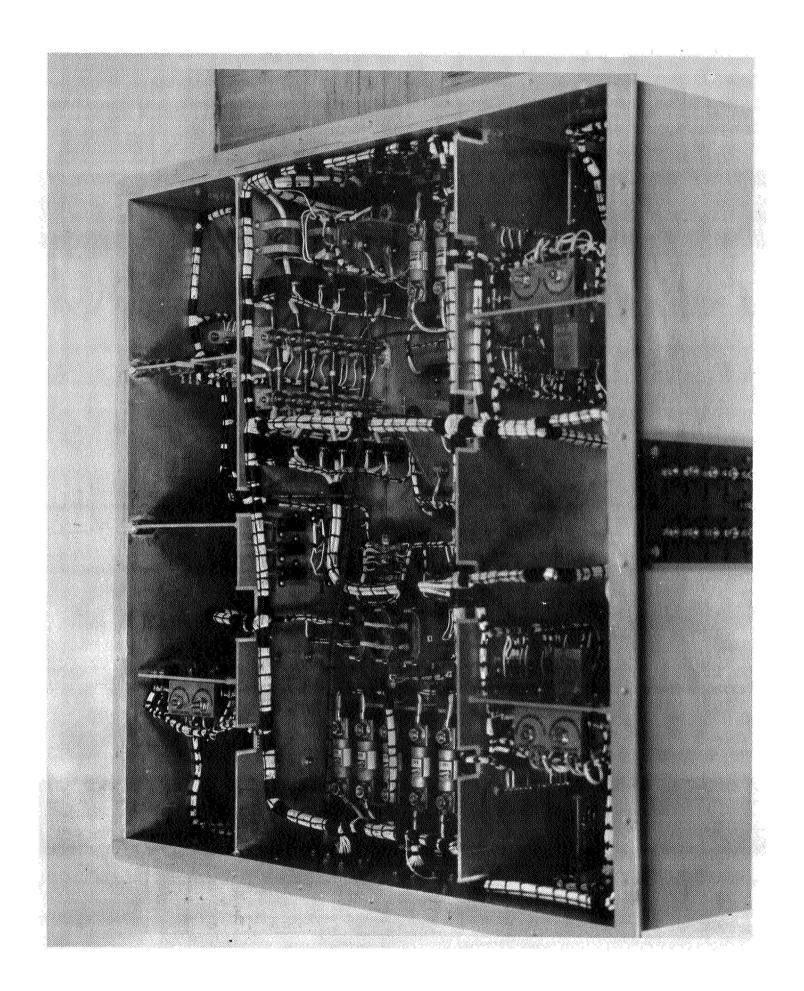


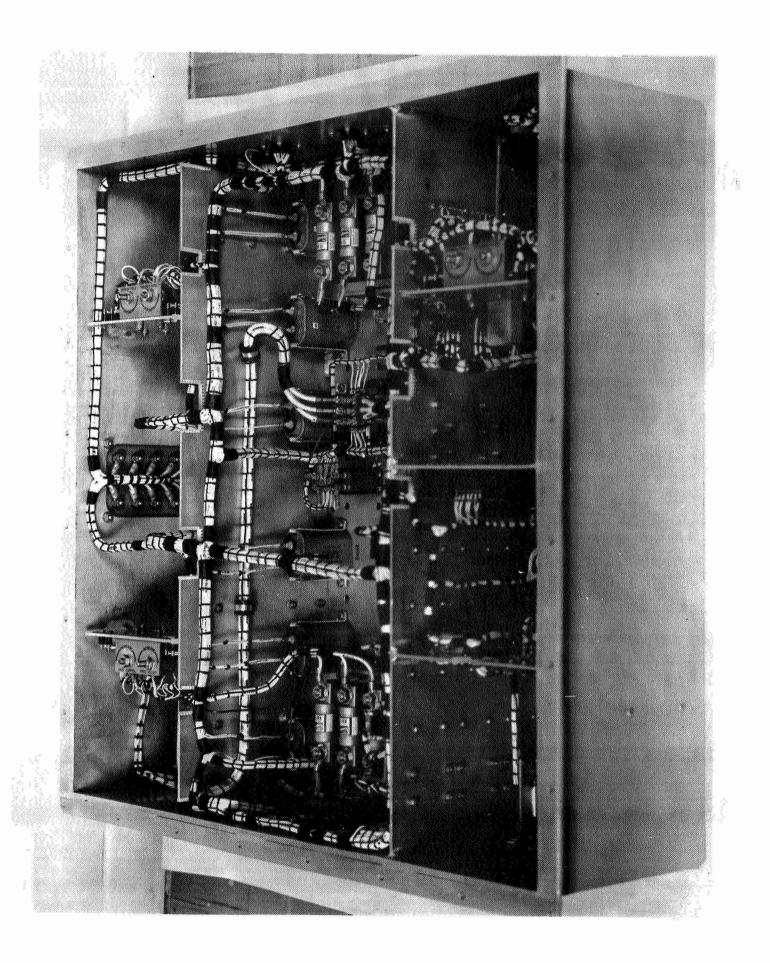


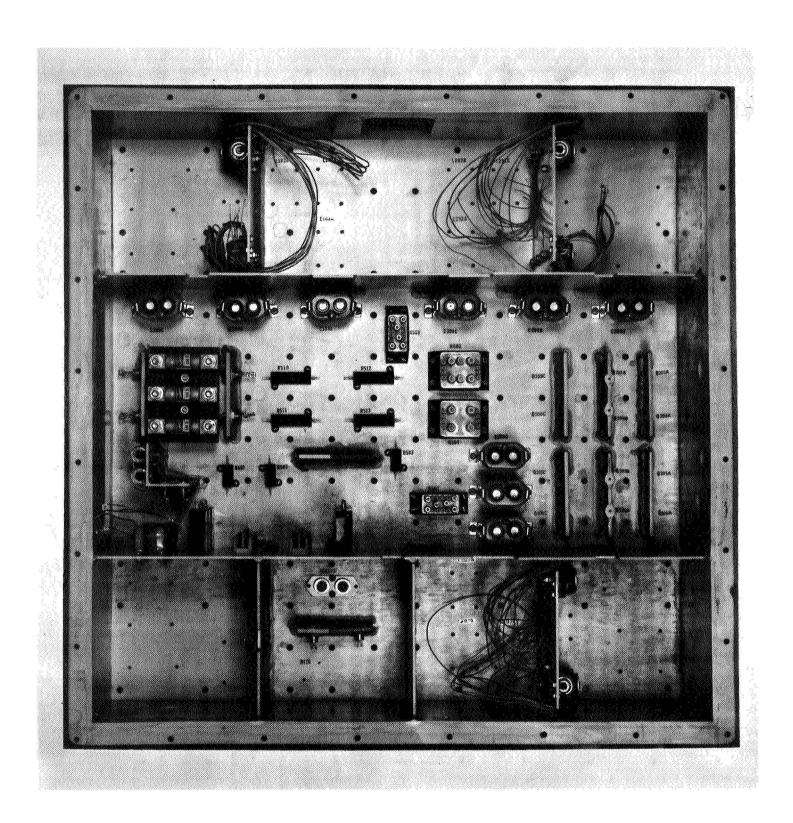












ELECTRICAL CONTROL PACKAGE FOR BRAYTON POWER CONVERSION SYSTEM

HAYES INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION MISSILE AND SPACE SUPPORT DIVISION

ABSTRACT

The contract covered the packaging design, manufacturing and low power testing of the Electrical Control Package for the Brayton Power Conversion System. The Electrical Control Package regulates the alternator output voltage and frequency and serves as the distribution center for the alternator output power.

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